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## Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

### Deep Disagreement At 'Princely' Parley

ZURICH (Reuters). — The leaders of the three factions in Laos — all princes — ran into obstacles last night in their bid here to agree on a coalition Government to end the civil war.

Top advisers of the Left, Right and Neutralist princes recorded nine points of agreement.

A spokesman for the right-wing government described the disagreements as "profound." He told reporters that he was not optimistic about the talks.

The princes will meet again this morning. The right-wing government described the disagreements as "profound." He told reporters that he was not optimistic about the talks.

There has been a notable change in public attitudes towards this unique trial. This has been the case abroad more than here, where in any case only a minority feared that the essential horror and possible political implications of the trial outweighed the need for justice to be done.

Such objects as the London publisher, Mr. Victor Gollancz, who has become almost a professional humanitarian, declare that great crimes, and at least this crime, were not the work of an individual and if they are over must simply be forgiven, in the name of what is good in humanity and in order that we may concentrate the better on such current evils as Portuguese excesses in Angola. Justice in retrospect he rejects as vengeance, and he has not been alone in this view.

But if there is anything that humanity has achieved in centuries of struggle it is the concept of law and the prospect of security for the individual. It is offers. Nobody claims that our methods of fixing responsibility, or punishing a criminal, are perfect or even adequate, or that most criminals are anything but the product of their environment. But where a system of law prevails that holds each individual responsible for his actions people no longer live in a jungle in which the strongest takes all. For the individual — such as Mr. Gollancz — forgiveness may prove an excellent system of spiritual hygiene, much better than hate and dreams of vengeance. A sovereign nation has a moral responsibility as far as crimes are concerned and is obliged to prosecute genocides as fearfully as pickpockets.

On the whole this has been recognized, and some of those who have been unable to believe that this trial could possibly be conducted in a fair and judicial manner have been glad to be able to withdraw their earlier objections. As a result, the trial is no longer seen as a political demonstration or escapade, but as law in action.

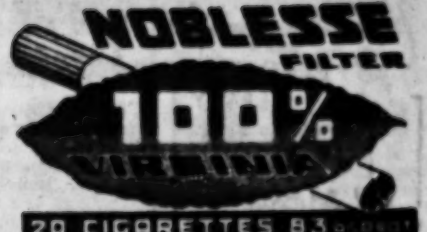
It has been impossible to attend this trial without a growing conviction that Eichmann here stands accused of personal responsibility for certain specific acts, but that the central image, this drama is not the accused, but the victims. It is important that justice should take its course as far as Eichmann is concerned, because it is important that justice should take its course at all times. Nobody supposes to avenge six million cruel deaths. It is not only impossible but unthinkable. But after Eichmann has been heard, after the defence and the prosecution have summed up and the judges given their verdict, we may have moved a small step further in our definition of what acts normally banned by law a man may properly perform in the pursuit of orders or what he sees to be his duty. This is a personal problem, and it is only a few years since we were faced with it at the trial of soldiers who killed innocent persons at Kfar Kassem.

Furthermore, investigation has shown that in the year since Eichmann was apprehended about three times as many war crimes suspects have been identified and brought for trial as in the previous five years; some of these previously occupied important positions in the German administration. There is more news of such action on another page.

These belated investigations into personal responsibility for crimes during a period of lawlessness may serve as a reminder that even if law is known at times seems defeated. It will in the end come into its own again. It may not even be too much to hope that this knowledge will penetrate in time to Angola, to South Africa, and any other place where a section of the population is suffering violence or discrimination.

# THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1961 • 6 Tamuz 5721 • 7 Muharram, 1961



### Eichmann Takes Stand Today As Defence Opens

By MACAREE DEAN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Adolf Eichmann is scheduled to take the witness stand at about 11 o'clock this morning to testify in his own defence. The Jerusalem District Court, which has been recessed for a week to allow the defence time to prepare its case, is to meet at 9:30 a.m. but from the first two hours will be taken up by the Attorney General, Mr. Gideon Hausner.

He will submit a number of documents which the prosecution feels are pertinent to its case, as well as 90 pages extracted from the 700-page Sassen document. Mr. Hausner will read selected excerpts from these 90 pages. During an hour-long meeting yesterday between the prosecution and defence, it was agreed which passages were acceptable to both sides. The two sides met to decide this upon the request of the Court before it recessed.

Of the three choices open to a defendant in Israel, to say nothing, to make a statement, or to testify under oath, Eichmann is expected to accept the last. His counsel, Dr. Robert Servatius, has indicated in the past that he will testify.

A statement differs from testimony in that the accused cannot be cross-examined on the former. It is considered of less value than testimony delivered under oath.

New Testament Oath Eichmann is expected to take the oath on the New Testament. He will be excused from swearing only if he convinces the Court that he is either an atheist or that his religious beliefs forbid him from mentioning the name of the Almighty. In either of these cases he will be asked to affirm that his evidence is entirely truthful.

For security reasons, Eichmann will testify from his bullet-proof dock with the Court will consider, as the witness box.

It is estimated that Dr. Servatius will keep the accused on the witness stand for about a week. Dr. Hausner will then begin his cross-examination, which it is believed he will conclude within a fortnight.

During Dr. Servatius' examination-in-chief, the Court (continued on Page 1 — Col. 4)

### UK Waives Control over Kuwait But Signs Treaty of Friendship

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain yesterday gave up its 62-year-old protection of the oil-rich sheikhdom of Kuwait, and instead announced a treaty of friendship and mutual consultation with it as a fully independent and sovereign state (as predicted on Sunday).

The Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Edward Heath, told the House of Commons that the 1899 protection agreement had become obsolete and inappropriate. For some time Kuwait had possessed entire responsibility for the conduct of its own international relations and had already joined a number of international organizations.

Mr. Heath said an exchange of notes was signed in Kuwait yesterday by the ruler, Sheikh Sir Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabah, and the British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Sir William Lucas.

The exchange of notes is to constitute a formal agreement, continuing in force until either side gives three years' notice of termination.

Besides terminating the 1899 agreement, the exchange of notes provides for Anglo-Kuwaiti relations to be "governed by a spirit of close friendship" for the two countries, when appropriate, "to consult together on matters which concern them both," and for British readiness to "assist the Government of Kuwait if the latter request such assistance."

Kuwait, a major source of oil for the non-Communist world, produced 80 million tons in 1960.

Most of the protection agreements, originally designed to suppress piracy and slave trading, were widely considered anachronisms.

In Parliament, Mr. Denis Healey, Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, asked

## Iraq Rejects Kennedy's Letter as 'Interference'

### Syrians Stage Three Attacks

TIBERIAS. — Syrian soldiers opened machinegun fire three times yesterday at Israeli tractor drivers working inside Israeli territory, east of the Yashuf. Fire was opened each time from the Syrian outpost at Tel Asiriya, some 800 metres from the tractorists.

There were no reports of casualties.

The first attack came at 10:30 a.m. when several rounds were fired. The Israelis suspended work and did not return to the fields until 4:30 p.m.

When the Syrians opened heavy machinegun fire. This time, Israeli forces replied. The exchange lasted about 15 minutes, by which time the Syrian fire was silenced. At 7:10 p.m. the Syrians fired some sporadic shots.

Israel has complained to the Mixed Armistice Commission. The UN is expected to investigate this morning.

ADEN TALKS OPEN LONDON (Reuters). — Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod yesterday opened talks here with the rulers of the Western Aden Protectorate on their political, administrative and economic problems.

'ALGIERS GENERAL' PARIS (Reuters). — A special high military tribunal last night sentenced ex-Air Force General Jean Nicot to 12 years' hard labour for complicity in the April rebellion in Algiers.

### Kassem Will Not Reply

BEIRUT (Reuters). — President Kennedy's recent letter on Palestine to Arab heads of states was "interference in Middle East affairs" and Iraq would not reply to it, Iraq's Foreign Minister said here yesterday.

Hashem Jawad, told reporters on his way back from the Arab Defence Council meeting in Cairo that Iraqi Premier Kassem would not reply to the letter "because Kennedy had nothing to do with Palestine."

He said the Council had discussed the letter — which reliable sources said had been sent to the heads of state of the UAR, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and the Yemen only.

Return of Refugees The letter suggested the implementation of the UN resolutions on the return of Arab refugees to their homes and payment of compensation to those not willing to return.

All the Arab states were agreeable to a Joint Command coming from the UAR, if the UAR offered the greatest number of troops and amount of equipment to the command.

Philip Teila, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, who also referred here from Cairo, told reporters before they had a chance to ask any question, he was not going to say "one word" about the Joint Command.

He was satisfied with the Council's results. "Al Hayat" said the Council had worked out the basic line for replies to be sent next week to President Kennedy to his notes to five Arab chiefs of state — the first part to deal with a political review of the "Palestine problem" and the second part to the " dangers posed by Israel to the Arab countries."

One of the four was identified as a Lebanese, Mohammed al-Maghribi, an adviser attached to the League's Economic Department. He is said to have reported to the Americans details of Arab meetings, including those of the secret sessions of Arab chiefs of state.

Maghrabi was arrested a few days ago when about to leave for the Lebanon.

### Labour Hits at U.K. Sale Of Frigates to Portugal

LONDON (Reuters). — Labour members protested in the House of Commons yesterday at the Government's selling two frigates to the Portuguese Government in view of Portugal's policy in Angola.

Mr. John Dugdale, former Labour Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said the sale emphasized a belief that the Government was acting in concurrence with the Portuguese Government's policy of "repression and extermination."

Mr. Heath, Lord Privy Seal, replied "I completely reject your accusation."

Mr. Denis Healey, Labour's Foreign Affairs spokesman, said that in appearing to condone Portugal's "extermination policy" in Angola — he compared it with the evidence in Jerusalem against Eichmann's Britain was creating doubts in Africa and elsewhere.

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### JOKE IN ALGERIA FOR ASSESSMENT

ALGIERS (Reuters). — M. Louis Joxe, French Minister for Algerian Affairs, yesterday began his first inspection visit to Algeria since he led the French delegation to the peace talks with the insurgents at Evian on May 20.

The Minister flew here late Sunday night with Gen. Jean Olié, chief of the National General Staff, for talks with civil and military leaders. He will make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation following the suspension of the peace talks and France's decision to extend her cease-fire in Algeria indefinitely.

### 2 Shot Dead During Bolzano Curfew

BOLZANO, Northern Italy (Reuters). — Two German-speaking youths were shot dead by sentries during the night in the disputed Bolzano Province, which has been placed under curfew following a wave of violence in the past few days, it was announced yesterday.

One of the Guiseppe Locher, 21, was ordered to stop when seen near a power plant in Val Sarrentina. He tried to escape on a cable railway, and was shot.

The other youth, Umberto Sprenger, 28, was killed in Malles when he approached Alpine officers' quarters and was ordered to stop.

### JFK and Ayub To Meet on SE Asia

WASHINGTON (UPI). President Mohammed Ayub Khan of Pakistan will visit Washington in July instead of November to permit discussion with President Kennedy of "matters of immediate concern" in South-East Asia.

The White House declined to give details about the "matters of immediate concern" bringing Ayub to Washington ahead of time, but the spokesman, Mr. Fierco, said, "a discussion of the whole situation in South-East Asia" would figure prominently in the discussions.

### UK: No Israel Violation In Jordan Waters Work

LONDON (Reuters). — Foreign Under-Secretary Joseph Godber told the Commons yesterday that there is no Israeli violation in demilitarized zones where it is doing construction work to divert waters of the Jordan River.

He gave this reply to questions by Mr. William Yates (Conservative) who asked what reports the British U.N. representative had received about Israel's violation of the neutral zones under the control of the Mixed Armistice Commission by its "tunnelling operations" designed to abstract the waters of the Jordan River.

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### Arab 'Ultimatum' To Common Market States

CAIRO (AFP). — The Arab states have jointly sent an ultimatum to members of the European Common Market warning against accepting Israel as a member. "Al-Ahram" reported yesterday in a story from Damascus, run under a giant banner headline.

The Arab League Economic Council is currently holding a conference in Damascus.

The Arab states told Common Market members that their interests in Middle East countries would be affected should they accept Israel.

"Al-Ahram" added that the ultimatum was sent following efforts made by Israel to crash into the Common Market in order to overcome the difficulties presented by the Arab boycott. The recent visits to Western capitals by Premier Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Golda Meir were made for this purpose, the paper claimed.

### NEHRU UNDECIDED ON NEUTRAL SUMMIT

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Premier Nehru said yesterday he was still undecided whether to attend the "summit" conference of non-aligned nations due to open in Yugoslavia on September 1.

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# TURNING THE HEAT ON KENNEDY

U.S. President Under Pressure to Resume Nuclear Tests

By a Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON (OFNS). —

PRESIDENT Kennedy's

aching back is still the

talk of Washington. Per-

haps it is the stupefying

beat wave that drives out

serious discussion of more

weighty matters. One stub-

born exception for whom

the furnace holds no terrors

is Congressman Chief Hol-

field: the reputations of all

formalists who would call him

Chester, once a prominent

leader of the California

California, now chairman of

the Joint Congressional Com-

mittee on Atomic Energy

and a liberal Democrat with

an open door to the White

House.

Holfield chose the most

punishing afternoon of this

torrid week to deliver a

directed, reasoned speech

to the House of Representa-

tives calling for the imme-

diate resumption of under-

ground nuclear tests with-

out at the same time break-

ing off the barren Geneva

talks in the barren of the

approach boys. Holfield's

approach has already been

sagged and the mean-

ing test and talk.

The pressure on Mr.

Kennedy is rising faster

than the thermometer and

it comes in significant de-

grees from the ranks of his

own party. A few days ago

it was Senator Symington

of Missouri and Senator

Jackson of Washington,

both self-made specialists in

defence matters, who deman-

ded that America resume

the underground tests with-

out President Eisenhower's or-

ders.

Covert Violation Possible

Holfield conceded that

America did not know

whether the Russians had

been secretly violating the

moratorium. "We know that

secret and covert violation

of agreements is in line

with Communist doctrine,"

he told the House. "We

must assume the Russians

are testing, or we must

assume that the Soviets

have tested, or will test, if

they think they can get away

with it. And since our

detection system is not ade-

quate to detect and or

identify small underground

disturbances, it is quite

possible for the Soviets to

conclude that they could get

away with clandestine tests.

"Thus, in reappraising our

position on the test ban, I

believe the United States

must assume the possibility

or probability that the So-

viets have been testing or

will, shortly, in any event,

we cannot continue to gam-

ble our destiny when we

base such a gamble on ig-

norance of our opponent's

actions.

The President is fully

aware of Holfield's position

kind of testing. He is alert,

for example, to the likely

damage in Britain, where

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell's hard-

core victory over the unila-

teralists in the Labour

Party might well be undone.

Eisenhower Legacy

The awkward spot in

which Mr. Kennedy finds

himself today might have

been avoided. Holfield

points out, if President

Eisenhower had framed his

original moratorium proposi-

tion August 1958 more

carefully, one "grave mis-

take," Holfield insists, was

that American scientists

first accepted and then

were forced to repudiate a

detection system based on

inaccurate data. He also

feels the former President

"confused the fall-out ob-

jectives of the test ban

arrangements with disarm-

ament." It should have been

enough, Holfield says, to

ban atmospheric tests with-

out negotiating so as to

renouncing underground ex-

plosions which produce no

fall-out.

"It took away our bar-

gaining power and gave the

Soviets an incentive to drag

out negotiations as long as

possible without any corres-

ponding controls," Holfield

said.

Almost three years after

the event, the White House

can scarcely repeat Eisen-

hower's possibly over-gener-

ous commitment without pay-

ing a heavy price round the

world. The President's ad-

vice, the only intelligent

course open to him at the

moment is to tell the story

far and wide, to advertise

the significant concessions

made by the West at

Geneva and their crude re-

sponse.

Mr. Kennedy wants to be

absolutely certain that if

the talks are broken off and

testing is resumed, the

Russians will get no more

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VISITORS' GALLERY: J. R. Elyachar

## TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP

ONE of the last things

the Technion's Board of

Governors decided at its

recent annual meeting

was that a Central Library

be named after Colonel

J.R. Elyachar would be built

at Technion City next year.

The step is a tribute to the

founder of the U.S. Techni-

on Society which now has

24 chapters and is instru-

mental in having 60 Techni-

on graduates studying in

America. The Society, found-

ed in 1939, raises \$2m. an-

nually for the Technion.

The 65-year-old Colonel

held-headed, short and

stocky, is one of the Jeru-

salem Elyachars. Born in

the Capital, he emigrated

32 years ago to the U.S.

where he is President of the

Straight Construction

Corporation. During World

War II he served with the

U.S. War Production Board

as a "dollar-a-year" man,

then, despite his age, volun-

teered for the Armed

Forces on condition he

would be taken on as a

private and serve overseas.

After three months in an

officer's school he emerged

as a captain of the engineers

and was with the first

transport of GI's to go to

Britain. He was soon draft-

ed to Eisenhower's General

Staff, on which he served

until V-E Day. As the

C.O. of Military Intelligence

for Technion purposes, he

was in charge of counter-

sabotage. His work included

the construction of rail-

roads and bridges for Gen-

eral Patton's advancing

army. After D-Day he was

seconded by Ike as a Tech-

nical Adviser to the French

Government, and returned to

the U.S. and private life

at the end of 1945. During

the War he picked up 13

decorations — American,

British and French.

A frequent visitor to Is-

rael, Mr. Elyachar observes

that our people are happy

and the children are healthy,

gay and the best — bar-

none. (He himself has two

sons — his business suc-

cessors — and a daughter

who is a professor, as well

as ten grandchildren.) But

he is worried about the

future of Israel's population

in 10 or 15 years, when all

the Oriental Jewish child-



ren grow up — I'm not

concerned about the old, al-

though I'm nearer to them

than you are. I must devote

my mind and bodies to a

great and strong Israel. But

they may grow up to feel

as I do, that the world is

because they will be unable

to get to the top in gov-

ernment, education and in

the courts because their

parents are happy and they

properly and educate them

to be ready to accept the

responsibilities of leadership.

Long ago, our Government

virtue of numbers. I know

the Government is thinking

about their problem. Mr.

Abba Eban spoke at the

Board meeting where he

gave us some very disqui-

eting statistics. No supreme

court judge, no general is

from the U.S. and private

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